

Yadkin & Catawba Journal.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED, BY LEMUEL BINGHAM, AT SALISBURY, ROWAN COUNTY, N. C.

VOL. I. NO. 40—[New Series.]

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1829.

WHOLE NO. 220. VOL. V.

TERMS.—The Journal will be afforded to subscribers at \$3 a year, or \$2 50 in advance. No paper will be discontinued, unless at the discretion of the editor, until all arrearages are paid. Advertisements will be inserted at the usual rates. Persons sending in advertisements, are requested to note on the margin the number of insertions, or they will be continued until forbid and charged accordingly.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

ROWAN COUNTY.

In the Court of Equity, October Term, 1828. Philip Swortlander vs. William Stockstill.—Petition to perpetuate Testimony.

Appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant is not a resident of the State:—ORDERED, therefore, that publication be made three months in the Yadkin and Catawba Journal, to notify defendant that complaint will proceed, on the 3d Monday in February, 1829, to take the deposition of Edmond Etchison, *de bene esse*, before the Clerk and Master, at his office in Salisbury. It is further ordered, that unless defendant appear at the next term of this court in Salisbury, on the 4th Monday after the 4th Monday in March next, and plead, answer or demur, the bill will be taken pro confesso against him and decree final entered accordingly.

SAML. SILLIMAN, C. M. E.

3m 141.

State of North-Carolina,

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

November Session, 1828. James Neely, Executor of Wm. Barnett, dec. vs. The Heirs at law of Wm. Barnett, dec.—Caveat to a will.

Appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the heirs of Wm. Barnett, Abraham Barnett, Samuel Barnett, Mary Elliott, Thomas Barnett, Ruth Porter, Elizabeth Spratt, James Barnett, Susanna Barnett, William McKee, Rachel Vance, Harriet Taylor, & Margaret Spratt, reside without the limits of the State: It is therefore ordered by the court, that publication be made six weeks in the Yadkin and Catawba Journal, that they appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, held for Mecklenburg county, on the 4th Monday in February next, and then and there show cause why a paper purporting to be the last will and testament of William Barnett, deceased, should be admitted to probate.

ISAAC ALEXANDER, C. M. C.
By THOS. B. SMARTT, D. C.

6(219)—pr. adv. \$3.

State of North-Carolina,

IREDELL COUNTY.

SUPERIOR COURT OF LAW,

Fall Term, 1828.

William Kerr vs. The Heirs at Law of Andrew Neill, deceased. Scire facias to show cause why the lands devised by the dec'd, should not be taken in Execution and sold to satisfy the plaintiff's judgment.

Appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that James Donaldson and his wife Esther, William Kerr, James Kerr, Isabella Kerr, Margaret Kerr, Letitia Falls, William Allison and Rosanna his wife, and Robert Allison, parties and defendants in this suit, are not inhabitants of this State: It is therefore Ordered, that publication be made in the Yadkin and Catawba Journal, printed in Salisbury, for six weeks, that the defendant appear at the next Superior Court of Law, to be held for the county of Iredell, at the Court-House in Statesville, on the 6th Monday after the 4th Monday in March next, to show cause why the lands descending to them as heirs at law of Andrew Neill, should not be subject to the judgment of the plaintiff. Test, JAMES CAMPBELL, Clk.

Wilkesboro' Academy,

UNDER the care of the Rev. Mr. Anderson, is now in operation. The subscriber will receive a few young men as boarders. He promises that he will pay strict attention to the improvement of the youth entrusted to his care. Wilkesboro' is situated in the mountains, in one of the most delightful climates in the world:—those who wish to give their sons a healthy constitution, and have their minds improved, have now an opportunity of doing so.

HORACE B. SATTERWHITE.

May 17, 1828.—82tf.

Wilkesboro' Academy.

THE subscriber finding it necessary to be absent for a few months, has employed the Rev. Mr. Anderson, a graduate of one of the colleges of Pennsylvania, to take charge of the Academy, during his absence. Mr. Anderson is well qualified for the performance of the duties of an instructor; and it is confidently hoped that the cheapness of board and tuition, combined with the well known local advantages of the situation, will secure to this Institution a full share of public patronage.

A. W. GAY, Principal.

Wilkesboro', Dec. 27, 1828.—3t16.

For Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale his House and Lot on Main Street, in the town of Salisbury, at present occupied by Alexander Boyd. The payments will be made accommodating. Any person wishing to purchase, can apply to the subscriber, living in Salisbury.

S. L. FERRAND.

June, 24, 1828.—87tf.

Notice,

THAT we, Peter Newton and Edward McGrath, have entered into co-partnership in the Mechanical Business of Plastering, Brick-laying, Painting, &c.

December 15, 1828.—12tf.

Fayetteville Paper Mill.

HIGHEST prices paid in CASH for RAGS, of all descriptions at the Paper Mill in Fayetteville, N. C.—39f.

The Wilkesboro' Hotel

IS now open and amply provided for the accommodation of visitors. Its local situation on the valley of the Yadkin, nearly central between the Blue Ridge and the Brushy mountains, is picturesque, healthful and inviting. Add to this, a pure and salubrious atmosphere, excellent water, the agreeable society of a pleasant village, spacious and commodious rooms, a chalybeate spring in the vicinity, and but little would seem wanting to insure the traveller a few weeks repose and enjoyment among the mountains.

The subscriber has been accustomed to this line of business in one of our northern cities; and he assures those disposed to favor him with a call, that no exertion shall be wanting, on his part, to render them comfortable.

The lines of stages from Salem to Knoxville, and from Cheraw to Wilkesboro', stop at the Hotel, affording an easy access to the above establishment. Fare, five cents per mile—Way passengers six and a quarter cents.

G. V. MASSEY.

Wilkesboro', N. C. May 30, 1828.—84tf.

DISSOLUTION.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between THOMAS TROTTER & Co. was dissolved on the 15th instant, by mutual consent. Persons indebted to us will please call and settle their respective accounts, without delay, as we wish to close the concern as soon as possible.

Charlotte, Jan. 22, 1828.—66.

TROTTER & HUNTINGTON,

WATCH MAKERS AND JEWELLERS,

OF the late firm of THOMAS TROTTER & Co. have removed their establishment to the building opposite Mr. Jno. Sloan's new house, about 50 yards north of the court-house, where they are prepared to carry on the above business, in all its various branches, with neatness and despatch. They have a handsome assortment of gold and silver Patent Levers, and good plain watches; Gentlemen's and Ladies' gold Chains, Seals and Keys; Pearl, Filagree and Paste Ear Rings, Breast Pins and Finger Rings, of handsome patterns; Silver Table and Tea Spoons, and various other articles in their line, which they will sell low for cash. No exertions will be spared, on their part, to give complete satisfaction to those who may favor them with their patronage.

Charlotte, N. C. Jan. 29, 1828.—66.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having associated himself as a Partner in trade with Messrs. Horton & Hutton, of Fayetteville, his business, in future, will be conducted under the firm of

A. TORRENCE & CO.

in Salisbury, and in Fayetteville, under the firm of HORTON, HUTTON & CO.

A. TORRENCE.

January, 12, 1829.—16.

TRUST SALE.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust, executed to me by Robert Cook, of Mecklenburg county, for purposes therein expressed, I shall proceed to sell to the highest bidder, for CASH, on Saturday, the 21st of February next, at the house of said Cook, three valuable young NEGROES. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock.

JAS. DINKINS.

January 26, 1829.—320.

AUCTION SALE.

I WILL sell, at Public Auction, in front of my present residence in the town of Charlotte on Thursday, the 26th of February, (being the week of Mecklenburg County Court,) all my Household and Kitchen Furniture, a number of Valuable Servants, Corn, Fodder, Bacon and Lard; a new northern made Peddling Wagon; a handsome light four wheel CARRIAGE; a pair of young well broke HORSES, (good match,) Milch Cows, &c. &c.

Among the articles of furniture are the following, viz:—

Four or five first rate BEDS and Furniture,

One elegant northern made Mahogany SIDE

BOARD,

One do. Bureau, with Mirror,

One do. Dining Table,

One do. Tea, do.

One do. Work, do.

One Walnut Dining do.

One dozen elegant Gilt Mahoganyized, rush bot-

tom CHAIRS.

One do. WINDSOR, do.

One handsome Clock, Mahogany case (good

time piece.)

One pair Brass Andirons and Fender,

China, Delf and Glass Ware, &c. &c.

Any part of the above property can be contracted for privately before the day of sale, should any think proper to do so. Terms made known on the day of sale.

GREEN KENDRICK.

Charlotte, January 28, 1829.—42t.

ALBERT TORRENCE,

HAVING associated himself with Horton & Hutton, of Fayetteville, as partners in trade, the business will hereafter be conducted under the name of Horton, Hutton & Co. in Fayetteville, and A. Torrence & Co. in Salisbury. A Torrence & Co. are now receiving, and will continue to keep on hand, an extensive assortment of

DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES,

which they offer low for cash. Also, a large assortment of

Shoes and Leghorn Bonnets.

All those indebted to the subscriber, will please call and settle their accounts.

A. TORRENCE.

January 12, 1829.—17*

LETTER OF MR. MADISON.

LETTER II.

MONTPELIER, OCT. 30, 1828.

Dear Sir: In my letter of September 18th, I stated, briefly, the grounds on which I rested my opinion, that a power to impose duties and restrictions on imports, with a view to encourage domestic productions, was constitutionally lodged in congress. In the observations then made was involved the opinion, also, that the power was properly there lodged. As this last opinion necessarily implies that there are cases in which the power may be usefully exercised by congress, the only body within our political system capable of exercising it with effect, you may think it incumbent on me to point out cases of that description.

I will premise that I concur in the opinion, that, as a general rule, individuals ought to be deemed the best judges of the best application of their industry and resources.

I am ready to admit, also, that there is no country in which the application may, with more safety, be left to the intelligence and enterprise of individuals, than the United States.

Finally, I shall not deny, that, in all doubtful cases, it becomes every government to lean rather to a confidence in the judgment of individuals, than to interpositions controlling the free exercise of it.

With all these concessions, I think it can be satisfactorily shown, that there are exceptions to the general rule, now expressed by the phrase "Let us alone," forming cases which call for interpositions of the competent authority, and which are not inconsistent with the generality of the rule.

1. The theory of "Let us alone" supposes that all nations concur in a perfect freedom of commercial intercourse. Were this the case, they would, in a commercial view, be but one nation, as much as the several districts composing a particular nation; and the theory would be as applicable to the former as to the latter. But this golden age of free trade has not yet arrived: nor is there a single nation that has set the example. No nation can, indeed, safely do so, until a reciprocity, at least, be ensured to it. Take, for a proof, the familiar case of the navigation employed in foreign commerce. If a nation, adhering to the rule of never interposing a countervailing protection of its vessels, admits foreign vessels into its ports free of duty, whilst its own vessels are subject to a duty in foreign ports, the ruinous effect is so obvious, that the warmest advocate for the theory in question must shrink from a universal application of it.

A nation leaving its foreign trade, in all cases, to regulate itself, might soon find it regulated, by other nations, into a subservience to a foreign interest. In the interval between the peace of 1783 and the establishment of the present constitution of the United States, the want of a general authority to regulate trade is known to have had this consequence. And have not the pretensions and policy latterly exhibited by Great Britain given warning of a like result from a renunciation of all countervailing regulations on the part of the United States? Were she permitted, by conferring on certain portions of her domain the name of colonies, to open from these a trade for herself, to foreign countries, and to exclude, at the same time, a reciprocal trade to such colonies, by foreign countries, the use to be made of the monopoly need not be traced. Its character will be placed in a just relief, by supposing that one of the colonial islands, instead of its present distance, happened to be in the vicinity of Great Britain; or that one of the islands in that vicinity should receive that name and be regarded in the light of a colony with the peculiar privileges claimed for colonies. Is it not manifest, that, in this case, the favored island might be made the sole medium of the commercial intercourse with foreign nations, and the parent country thence enjoy every essential advantage, as to the terms of it, which would flow from an unreciprocal trade from her other ports with other nations?

Fortunately, the British claims, however speciously colored or adroitly managed, were repelled at the commencement of our commercial career as an independent people, and at successive epochs under the existing constitution, both in legislative discussions and in diplomatic negotiations. The claims were repelled on the solid ground that the colonial trade, as a rightful monopoly, was limited to the intercourse between the parent country and its colonies, and between one colony and another, the whole being strictly, in the nature of a coasting trade from one to another port of the same nation; a trade with which no other nation has a right to interfere. It follows, of necessity, that the parent

country, whenever it opens a colonial port for a direct trade to a foreign country, departs itself from the principle of colonial monopoly and entitles the foreign country to the same reciprocity, in every respect, as in its intercourse with any other ports of the nation.

This is common sense and common right. It is still more, if more could be required. It is in conformity with the established usage of all nations, other than Great Britain, which have colonies. Some of those nations are known to adhere to the monopoly of their colonial trade, with all the rigor and constancy which circumstances permit. But it is also known, that, whenever, and from whatever cause, it has been found necessary or expedient to open their colonial ports to a foreign trade, the rule of reciprocity in favour of the foreign party was not refused, nor, as is believed, a right to refuse it pretended.

It cannot be said that the reciprocity was dictated by a deficiency of the commercial marine. France, at least, could not be, in every instance, governed by that consideration—and Holland still less; to say nothing of the navigating states of Sweden and Denmark, which have rarely, if ever, enforced a colonial monopoly.—This remark is, indeed, obvious, that the supplies from the parent country to the colonies, might be employed in the new channels opened for them, in supplies from abroad.

Reciprocity, or an equivalent for it, is the only rule of intercourse among the independent communities; and no nation ought to admit a doctrine, or adopt an invariable policy, which would preclude the countervailing measures necessary to enforce the rule.

2. The theory supposes, moreover, a perpetual peace; a supposition, it is to be feared, not less chimerical than a universal freedom of commerce.

The effect of war among the commercial and manufacturing nations of the world, in raising the wages of labor, and the cost of its product; with a like effect on the charges of freight and insurance, need neither proof nor explanation. In order to determine, therefore, a question of economy, between depending on foreign supplies, and encouraging domestic substitutes, it is necessary to compare the probable periods of war with the probable periods of peace; and the cost of the domestic encouragement in times of peace, with the cost added to foreign articles in times of war.

During the last century, the periods of war and peace have been nearly equal. The effect of a state of war in raising the price of imported articles, cannot be estimated with exactness. It is certain, however, that the increased price of particular articles may make it cheaper to manufacture them at home.

Taking, for the sake of illustration, an equality in the two periods, and the cost of an imported yard of cloth in time of war to be nine and a half dollars, and in time of peace to be seven dollars, whilst the same could at all times be manufactured at home for eight dollars, it is evident that a tariff of one dollar and a quarter on the imported yard would protect the home manufacture in time of peace, and avoid a tax of one dollar and a half imposed by a state of war.

It cannot be said that the manufactures which could not support themselves against foreign competition in periods of peace, would spring up of themselves at the recurrence of war prices. It must be obvious to every one, that, apart from the difficulty of great and sudden changes of employment, no prudent capitalists would engage in expensive establishments of any sort, at the commencement of a war of uncertain duration, with uncertainty of having them crushed by the return of peace.

The strictest economy, therefore, suggests, as exceptions to the general rule, an estimate, in every given case, of war and peace periods and prices, with inferences therefrom, of the amount of a tariff which might be afforded during peace, in order to avoid the tax resulting from war. And it will occur at once, that the inferences will be strengthened by adding to the supposition of wars wholly foreign, that of wars in which our own country might be a party.

3. It is an opinion in which all must agree, that no nation ought to be unnecessarily dependent on others for the munitions of public defence, or for the materials essential to a naval force, where the nation has a maritime frontier or a foreign commerce to protect. To this class of exceptions to the theory, may be added the instruments of agriculture, and of the mechanic arts which supply the other primary wants of the community. The time has been when many of these were derived from a foreign source, and some of them might relapse into that dependence, were the encouragement of the fabrication of them at home withdrawn. But, as all foreign sources must

be liable to interruptions too inconvenient, to be hazarded, a provident policy would favor an internal and independent source, as a reasonable exception to the general rules of consulting cheapness alone.

4. There are cases where a nation may be so far advanced in the prerequisites for a particular branch of manufactures, that this, if once brought into existence, would support itself; and yet, unless aided in its nascent and infant state, by public encouragement and a confidence in public protection, might remain, if not altogether, for a long time unattempted, or attempted without success. Is not our cotton manufacture a fair example? However favored by an advantageous command of the raw material, and a machinery which dispenses in so extraordinary a proportion with manual labor, it is quite probable, that without the impulse given by a war, cutting off foreign supplies, and the patronage of an early tariff, it might not even yet have established itself: and pretty certain, that it would be far short of the prosperous condition which enable it to face, in foreign markets, the fabrics of a nation that defies all other competitors. The number must be small, who would now pronounce this manufacturing boon not to have been cheaply purchased by the tariff which nursed it into its present maturity.

5. Should it happen, as has been suspected, to be an object, though not of a foreign government itself, of its great manufacturing capitalists, to strangle in the cradle the infant manufactures of an extensive customer, or an anticipated rival, it would surely, in such a case, be incumbent on the suffering party, so far to make an exception to the "Let alone" policy, as to parry the evil by opposite regulations of its foreign commerce.

6. It is a common objection to the public encouragement of particular branches of industry, that it calls off laborers from other branches found to be more profitable; and the objection is in general a weighty one. But it loses that character in proportion to the effect on the encouragement in attracting skilful laborers from abroad. Something of this sort has already taken place among ourselves, and much more of it is in prospect; and, as it has taken or may take place, it forms an exception to the general policy in question.

The history of the manufactures in Great Britain, the greatest manufacturing nation in the world, informs us that the woollen branch, till of late her greatest branch, owed both its original and subsequent growth to persecuted exiles from the Netherlands; and that her silk manufactures, now a flourishing and favorite branch, were not less indebted to emigrants flying from the persecuting edicts of France.—[Anderson's history of Commerce.]

It appears, indeed, from the general history of manufacturing industry, that the prompt and successful introduction of it into new situations, has been the result of emigrations from countries in which manufactures had gradually grown up to a prosperous state, as into Italy on the fall of the Greek empire; from Italy into Spain and Flanders, on the loss of liberty in Florence and other cities; and from Flanders and France, into England, as above noticed.—[Franklin's Canada pamphlet.]

In the selection of cases here made, as exception to the "Let alone" theory, none have been included which were deemed controvertible. And if I have viewed them, or a part of them only, in their true light, they show, what was to be shown, that the power granted to congress to encourage domestic products by regulations of foreign trade, was properly granted, inasmuch as the power is, in effect, confined to that body, and may, when exercised with a sound legislative discretion, provide the better for the safety and prosperity of the nation.

With great esteem and regard,

JAMES MADISON.

JOSEPH C. CABELL, Esq.

The Editor of the Boston Daily Advertiser, has employed an accomplished "accident maker," to fill his columns with the rare and wonderful. We copy the following paragraph as a specimen of the talents of the writer.

Bad Affair.—Miss Judith Toughenough, a respectable maiden lady in the town of Tewksbury, on Tuesday morning, in climbing to a shelf in the cellar closet, for the purpose of examining the condition of her favorite plant, the Bachelor's Button, and to ascertain whether it had survived the recent frosts, unfortunately made a false step, and was precipitated head foremost, into a barrel of soft soap, which had been carelessly left uncovered. Her long absence caused some alarm, and the family on searching for her, found her feet and ankles protruding from the barrel, while not a particle of her body could be seen. Her situation was truly peculiar. She was drawn forth, and in a few minutes discovered symptoms of life, by hurling a potted at the head of poor Susan, the cook, for leaving the barrel uncovered.

From the Richmond Whig.

The following very interesting extract of a letter from a very high American source in England, has been politely furnished us by a friend. The prospects, to the grain holders, and grain growers in this country are most flattering, and we may anticipate a price for the growing crop of wheat, nearly sufficient, we trust, to extricate the agricultural interest from embarrassment.

LONDON, 29th Nov. 1828.

"But at this time, the designs of Russia (in regard to Turkey) seem to absorb every attention. There is but one sentiment here, and that of decided hostility against Russian acquisition. The measures of prevention, are less unanimously agreed upon. The cabinet and the nation, hope Turkey will be able single handed, to keep Russia at bay (this is supported by the last news from the seat of war.) In addition, Russia has expressly disavowed conquest. Still she is disbelieved—and she can easily after it is made, find pretexts for retaining—if nothing else, she can assign the Lion's reason, that it will be consistent with her convenience. The question discussed is how far should G. Britain interpose to prevent it. Against war measures, she has weighty obstacles—Her enormous debt—her commerce—her scarcity of bread stuffs, and the threatening attitude of Ireland, admonish her, by peace, to nurse her domestic resources. But on the other hand, the successful occupation of Constantinople and its dependencies, present to G. Britain a terrifying aspect for the future—and sufficiently so to induce a warlike resistance, if no other measure is likely to prevent it.

The commerce of Great Britain has, I think, arrived at its acme. The universal effort making by the nations of the earth to supply themselves with domestic manufactures, is severely felt here. They are boasting for the great demand in the East. India for their cotton manufactures—what, they insisted, would compensate the loss of the market of the U. States. It has eventuated lately, in some heavy losses in Scotland; and complaints are beginning now heavy surpluses. The effect will be felt by the operatives, which, coupled with a great scarcity, cannot fail to produce much suffering. The deficiency in the crop of wheat is 2,000,000 quarters, equal to 16,000,000 bushels. They have on hand 200,000 quarters of foreign wheat—hence they must import about 13,000,000 bushels more. The tariff on foreign wheat is now no shilling per quarter. Good Danzig wheat is about 100s the quarter, or 12s. 6 the bushel. An intelligent merchant of this city told me flour at \$9 the barrel at Richmond, would be a profitable adventure at this market. I think it probable we shall sensibly feel this price in our next harvest. The crop of oats was sufficient—it is estimated, at 36,000,000 of quarters: the crop of potatoes, though injured by the rains in the spring, and summer, improved much in September and October, and came in fine weather.

I have learned what I did not before know, that G. Britain usually raises wheat enough for her own consumption—and in evidence of this fact, they show that she has not used any foreign grain for the last ten years.

[Selections from late London Papers.]

News direct from Greece had been received at Munich to the 12th November. Letters from Colonel Heidegger say that from the state of his health, he has been obliged to demand an absence of three weeks, to recruit himself, at Egina. The news he gives respecting the interior of the island, is very satisfactory. The conspiracies against the President, of which mention has been made in the papers, are a mere invention. Since the arrival of Count Capo d'Istria, since the Greeks see such perseverance in the conduct of the Cabinets, every thing is improving in a very sensible manner.

The deliverance of the Peloponnesus has brought back the inhabitants to their homes. Not only are they coming down from the mountains enfeebled by hunger and misery, but they are also returning from the neighbouring islands, where the more wealthy had taken refuge, and are beginning to repeople the towns. Twenty thousand families have returned from Zante and the environs, and are settled at Patras and Corinth. Egina being no longer subject to the laws of quarantine, there is a great stir among the population.

Strangers cannot behold without emotion the offering scenes which present themselves to their view, when whole families arrive on the shore in frail skiffs, wet with their tears, and raising their hands to Heaven, return thanks for having piled their misfortunes, and opened the hearts of the Powers.

An article from Barcelona, of December 10, says—"The rage of the Apostolicals is not yet appeased. Sixteen other Constitutionalists in the dungeons of the citadel are looking for their last hour, and perhaps the execution will take place this day. Persecution is the order of the day in Catalonia; all passports for foreign countries, and particularly for France, are refused. Travellers who arrive from the other side of the Pyrenees, have both the day and the hour fixed by the police at which they must leave this

place. Our fine city is begun to be depopulated, and very soon it will become an inhospitable spot—thanks to the rage of an emigrant Frenchman, and to a Spanish Priest, his counsellor, who is the most immoral man in existence."

Irish Affairs.—The report gains ground that the Marquis of Anglesea will resign unless something is done for the Catholics—and that quickly.

The scheme of Mr. O'Connell, for sending a deputation of the orators of the association to make speeches in all the towns of England and Scotland in favor of their claims, or in other words, to bring together all the low whigs and radicals to raise a clamour and frighten parliament, has failed. The chosen deputies have all sent letters of excuse, and "Mr. O'Connell, after reading them, declared the mission at an end."

The Freeman's Journal, in noticing the rumour of Lord Anglesea's resigning the Lieutenancy of Ireland, has a chain of reasoning to show that some misunderstanding has taken place between him and the Cabinet on the Catholic claims. He is not ill; the newspapers have not abused him; the people of Ireland do not hate him, &c., and, therefore, he must be out with their Premier, and he is more a friend to the concession of the Catholic claims than the Ministry. Perhaps, however, the rumor of his lordship's resignation may be all smoke, and this induction goes for nothing.—It would not, however, surprise us, were this event to take place, for this is plain, that unless Ministers are inclined to make unlimited concession to the Catholic demagogues, Ireland must be governed by a strong hand.

Mexico.—A letter from Vera Cruz, dated December 27th, published in the New York Journal of Commerce, mentions that there had been no intercourse between that place and Mexico for three weeks previous, on account of the dangers of the road. The writer says:

Nine coaches left there together about a fortnight since, under an escort of thirty soldiers; and although they travelled in company, each containing five or six passengers, well armed, they were all robbed, and lost, together, about \$12,000. Among them was Signor Garcia. The rascals, after completing their search, compelled him to sing several songs.

Joseph Hutton, convicted of forgery, was executed at London on the 8th Dec. The multitude assembled to witness the melancholy ceremony is said to have been greater than on any former similar occasion, not excepting the memorable execution of Holloway and Haggerty, for the murder of Mr. Steele, and the more recent death of Pauntleroy. Of course the cause of such unexampled public curiosity can be only accounted for by the dreadful and degrading exit of one, who was once a respectable member of a class so generally respected by the community, called Quakers, and his ignominious dissolution being the only instance said to be on record of a man of his faith having fallen by the hands of the common executioner. Hutton was a partner of the house of John Dickson & Co. and was convicted of having altered and published two bills of exchange with forged acceptances. As soon as he found he was likely to be detected, he embarked for the United States on board of the Leeds, New-York packet, but was overtaken by the Police Officers after the vessel was out of the harbor in the Offing, and taken back to London. *N. Y. Post.*

A turn out among the Lawyers.—The Sultan has invited the Cheick Islam, or Chief of Law, to put on the military uniform, informing him that he wishes it for the sake of example among his brethren. A meeting of the bar took place, to consult upon the subject, and after a long session of 14 hours, voted a humble address to his Sublime Highness, in which they freely pledged "their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honors," but begged leave respectfully to decline serving as soldiers. The Porte fumed and ordered them to reconsider it. "Curia advisare vult," replied the Ulemas, or the Court reserves the point, as a blundering judge in Europe would say.—Another meeting took place, which was soon surrounded by the soldiers of the Sultan, with orders to confine them until they could agree. This soon brought them to terms, and they now form an imposing force of nearly 1200 strong, under the command of the old Cheick Islam. There was some difficulty at first in preserving among so many professed talkers any thing like silence. This has been obviated by putting to instant death any one who makes a motion in the ranks. They term this *throwing a member over the bar*.—They have latterly improved so much that they are under marching orders, and expect soon to file a bill against the Russians. *Cedant arma togæ, inscribed on their parchment standard.*—*Noah.*

An Irish Boxer.—Among the original settlers in Londonderry, N.H. there was a stout, two listed Irishman, who valued himself very highly on his skill in the pugilistic art. It was his ambition to be

accounted the greatest boxer in the country, and his passion continued to the close of his life. On his death bed, he was visited by a benevolent clergyman, who set before him the motives to repentance, and among others mentioned that those who died in the faith would sit down with Abraham, Isaac and Jacob, in the world to come. The dying pugilist seemed to pay very little attention to this argument, but was anxious to know whether Sampson would be there. "Yes," said the clergyman, "Sampson will be there also." "And will he be there, sure?" said Pat, brightening up for a moment and clenching his fist, "then by J— there will be boxing there when he and I meet!"

Peter Francisco, who has lately applied to Congress for a pension for Revolutionary services, was supposed, when in the prime of manhood, to be the strongest man in the U. States. We do not know whether, like Maximus, he could break a horse's jaw-bone with a stroke, or his thigh with a kick; but we have heard the following story told in illustration of his strength:

The fame of Francisco's great strength spread far and wide through Virginia. Every man who thought he could "whip his weight in wild cats," burned with the desire of reaping renown by an encounter with Francisco. Among others, a bully from near the mountains next to the land of half horse and half alligator men, determined on comparing his powers with that of the reputed strongest man in the State. He deliberately commenced his journey with the intent of whipping Francisco or being whipped himself. He arrives in the neighborhood of his intended antagonist, and meeting a man in a lane with a stake and rider fence on each side, he inquired of him if he knew Peter Francisco, and where he lived. The man answered that he was himself Peter Francisco. The business was made known, and Francisco, who was a very peaceable gentleman remonstrated against such a foolish contest between two men who had never injured each other. But in vain, the man would not be put off, and dismounting and tying his horse to the fence, told Francisco that he must either fight or run. Francisco, very coolly dismounting, replied that he had never been in the habit of running—if he must fight, he could not help it. They met—Francisco seized his antagonist as if he had been a child, and threw him entirely over the fence—when he got up, he very good naturedly asked him to be so good as to toss him over his horse also—he wished to be travelling. *Augusta Courier.*

The Elizabeth City Star notices the arrival at that port through the Dismal Swamp Canal, of "a steam boat built of sheet iron, 16 feet wide and 30 feet long, intended to run between Newbern and Beaufort, through the Clubfoot and Harlow's creek canal." She left Elizabeth City for Newbern on Sunday last.

This boat was built for the Susquehanna trade, as an experiment, we believe, but not being found to answer that purpose, was sold for the one to which destined. It was intended to take her round by sea to N. Carolina; it is but her commander being informed that the Dismal Swamp Canal was navigable for vessels of her draft (24 feet,) took her through that route. *Norfolk Herald.*

Tricks in Trade.—A pair of elegantly matched ponies belonging to the South, were on a visit to this city, and on inspecting one of them closely, the animal was found to have a glass eye, a close resemblance to the natural one. It seems that a nail in the manger had struck out the eye of the horse, which being a favorite with his master, was carried to Doctor Scudder, who soon remedied the defect by a large artificial one, fixed in with great neatness. The defect is not easily seen. *Noah.*

A Rencontre.—A New York Stage, last evening, about seven o'clock, just after crossing Arch and Second street, the swingle tree broke, the horses did not attempt to run, but the more certainly to bring them up, the driver drew them up suddenly; the consequence was, the horses got on the pavement. A storekeeper hearing a noise in the street, went to the window to ascertain what was the matter; just as he had put his face against a pane of glass on the inside, one of the horses rather roughly dashed his face against the pane on the outside; the horse's head being the hardest, he flattened the nose on the inside, and dashed the owner of it all bloody back into the store, crying out Murder, in a very clear voice. The horse, we understand, is more severely injured than the man. The pecuniary damage is not understood to exceed ten dollars. *Democratic Press.*

From the New-York Journal of Commerce.

Frigate Guerriere.—We learn by a letter from Washington, dated 19th inst. that Commodore Thompson had written from Norfolk to the Secretary of the Navy, that the Guerriere was ready for sea and only waited for sailing orders.

A very satisfactory and valuable communication is to be conveyed from the Cabinet to the King and Chiefs of the

Sandwich Islands, under the great seal of the nation, together with presents from the President, as follows:

For the King, a pair of Globes, a large map of the United States, and a rich ink, sand and wafer stand.

For Kaahumana, (the head Chief, who is a woman,) a silver vase, with the arms of the United States, and an inscription.

For the young Princess, two handsome silver goblets, with the same insignia and inscription.

For Boki, a large map of the world. The same for Adams; and other articles for the Chiefs next highest in rank.

In the official letter, our informant states that the character and object of the missionaries are acknowledged, and they and their work are commended to the King and Chiefs as involving the true happiness and best interests of the Islands. They are encouraged to enact laws for their own purposes, and to enforce them on their visitors, and requested to report to the Government of the United States any misdemeanors on the part of American ship-masters and seamen.

Internal Improvements.—The newly elected Board for Internal Improvements met at Fayetteville on Tuesday last, and closed their business on Saturday.

Measures were taken for recommending the works below Wilmington, and for repairing the Embankment and Jetties; and also for opening the River to Haywood. For which purpose three locks will be immediately erected at Buckhorn Falls.

A survey of the Road from Pettigrew's Canal to Cathoun Lake, in Tyrrell County, was directed, pursuant to an act of last session. Satisfactory evidence was also procured, as directed by the Legislature, of the sinking of certain Vessels during the Revolutionary War, in the ship channel below Wilmington; in order to prevent the Enemy from destroying the town, which, it is believed, was the principal cause of the present obstructions in the navigation of the River. This testimony will be immediately transmitted to our Senators in Congress, and will be the means, it is confidently expected, of obtaining an appropriation from that body in favor of these Works.

The new Lock at the head of Clubfoot Creek, and the necessary repairs in the Canal, it is expected, will be forthwith undertaken, an ample appropriation having been made by act of last session for that purpose. *Register.*

Indiana, Jan. 3.—**Disrespecting.**—The family of the late William Cummins, deceased, in the vicinity of this place, has for the last 16 days been dreadfully afflicted with poison from the glazing of earthen crocks in which they had honey; and Elizabeth Cummins, a young lady in the bloom of life, was on Thursday last called from her affliction to her Heavenly Father. About eight of the family were seriously indisposed, but we are happy to state the survivors are in a way of recovery.

Piqua, (Ohio) Jan. 3.

Wild Pigeons.—Innumerable multitudes of Pigeons have been for many days passing and repassing over this town. One flock which passed over, literally obscured the atmosphere, and could be observed in every direction, as far as the eye could reach, and making a noise like a strong rush of wind. No calculation can possibly be made of its extent, with any degree of accuracy; but we should imagine, from the time occupied in their passage, that the foremost ones might have flown thirty miles by the time the latter part of the flock passed over!

A letter from Port au Prince mentions that one of the Frenchmen who was arrested there several months since charged with introducing spurious money into that Island, had been tried and convicted. The sentence of the law (shooting) was immediately carried into effect.

Earthquake in the Canaries.—In the Island of Grand Canary, a severe shock of an earthquake, running from east to west was felt on the morning of the 1st October. The convent of the Dominicans experienced much damage, and many of the vessels in harbor felt the shock as if striking on a rock.—Such was the alarm and terror of the inhabitants, that the churches and convents were crowded during the following day with all classes, desiring to return thanks for their preservation.

A man named Henry Torndine, residing in the Western Reserve, Ohio, gives notice in the papers, that he will meet twenty of the best sportsmen in the neighborhood, and shoot for twenty dollars. Twenty dollars are also offered as a bet, as to who will throw a stone furthest with his naked hand, and eat the most fresh oysters!

We perceive by our New-York papers that J. G. Brooks, Esq. one of the editors of the Morning Courier, has recently contracted a matrimonial alliance with Miss Aiken, the lady who has written so much beautiful poetry for the Courier, under the signature of Norna. Well, these city editors are lucky fellows, after all. But a few days ago, Child of

Boston married Miss Francis, one of the very first female writers in America, and now Brooks has got a helpmate who is worth her weight in pure gold—to an editor. Alas! the lot of we poor country chaps, who "write for glory, and prize upon trust," is far different. *Middleton (Conn.) Gazette.*

Edward Livingston has been elected by the Legislature of Louisiana, a Senator in Congress for six years, in the place of Mr. Bouigny, whose term of service expires on the 4th of March next. There were 5 balloting, at the last of which Mr. Livingston received 32 votes, out of the 62 given. He was opposed by Mr. Bouigny, Mr. Johnson, the late Governor, Mr. Butler and Mr. Bowie.

A Marble Bust of General La Fayette, of the purest Italian, and of colossal size, has been sent to the House of Representatives, from France. It is considered as a fine specimen of sculpture, and will be highly prized by the American nation. It was placed upon the desk of the Clerk of the House of Representatives on Wednesday last by order of the Speaker, and its further disposal was referred to the Committee on the Library.

"Something Rotten."—Three of the Alabama Judges, Messrs. White, Crenshaw and Saffield, now stand impeached before the Legislature of that State by Judge Kelley upon "the charge of corruption!"

The total of the registered and the enrolled and licensed Tonnage of the United States in 1828, as reported, was 1,534,190 tons. That of North Carolina was as follows: Wilmington, 9,614, Newbern, 7,864, Washington, 4,248, Edenton, 7,864, Camden, 8,539, Beaufort, 1,212, Plymouth, 648, Ocracoke, 2,596. The tonnage of North Carolina is greater than that of South Carolina and Georgia together, but our shoals prevent its being so profitably employed. *Newbern Spectator.*

There are in the U. S. 400,000 children who regularly receive instruction in Sabbath Schools, three fourths of whom are under the direction of the American Sunday School Union.

From the North American Review, for Jan. 1829.

OUR WESTERN STATES.

The Rapidity of their happy Settlement.

While literary Europe is just learning something of the United States; and the influence on her system is beginning to be felt of those establishments, which are now two centuries old, we behold in the Valley of the Mississippi—a wilderness at the period of the American revolution,—a population one third more numerous than that of the United States in 1783. Many of these youthful republics, as we are all rightfully called, are in that state of overflowing population, which characterizes the oldest countries in Europe; although the abundance of vacant lands, and the facility of effecting a settlement upon them, have placed that point with us much lower than it stands abroad. The young men, who have emigrated from the Atlantic coast to the West, did not, like the emigrants from Ireland and Palatinate, leave potato-fare and six pence a day behind them. On the contrary, they left a country of high wages and hearty diet. If emigration be the safety-valve of states, ours is calculated to open at a very low pressure; in others, the governments have loaded it with additional weights, threatening the most disastrous explosions. A heavy tax on the sale of the fixed property of emigrants exists in some of the governments of Germany.

We are not acquainted with any instance in the history of the world, of so rapid an extension of civilization over a barbarous waste.—We all know how little had been effected, in a century and a half, by the French, in the same region; and comparatively speaking, how tardy was the progress of the Atlantic coast, under the auspices of England. Under the patronage of the government of the United States, the West has done more in fifty years, than the Atlantic coast was able to do in three times that period; and yet, at the time of the commencement of the revolution, the growth of the colonies of England was habitually spoken of, as a miracle in human history. It certainly adds, in the highest degree, to the astonishing character of these facts, that, although during the last half century the Atlantic coast has suffered such a steady and powerful drain, it has itself continued to advance in population, wealth, and arts, with no perceptible diminution in the ratio of progress. On the contrary, the contrast between the present state of the oldest settlements in the country and their condition in 1775, is not less surprising, than the rapidity, with which, from the overflowing of these settlements, a new world has grown up beyond the Alleghanies.

The Journal.

SALISBURY:

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1829.

"Another of the People" is received, and is under consideration. A conference with the writer, if agreeable, is requested.

The Register has commenced the publication of the Debate on the Bank Question. We shall publish one or two of the speeches on both sides, to give our readers a fair view of the arguments advanced in the Legislature, by the advocates and opponents of the Banks; more than this, would be as useless as it would be uninteresting. The question, divested of all sophistry and mystification, will be easily understood by the people; it is one which has an important bearing upon their present and future prospects; and it shall not be our fault if, in the course of the coming summer, it is not fully and fairly laid before them. In its discussion, we trust excited passions, as far as possible, will be excluded; and that the decision, whatever it may be, will be made on the strict principles of justice. This is due as well to the Banks as to the community; and no one can reasonably complain, if only justice be done.

The following article contains wholesome truths, and is worthy the serious consideration of all, and particularly of those, who, while complaining of "Hard Times," are yet running into all the extravagances and fooleries of fashion.

THE FASHIONS AND THE TIMES.

Hard, as the times are, and they are hard enough, every body knows, that knows any thing about it, the fashions of the day keep pace with them, or even gain a stride on the quick approach of bankruptcy.

Now a dress or a bonnet is no great matter, to be sure, in itself; but when a fashion changes them every few weeks, now towering upward a high mass of silk velvet, now swelling out at the base like a walking pyramid of bombazine, and now hanging in festoons about the shoulders, like the triumphal arch of a conqueror—when every arrival from New York brings other patterns and other colors, to take the place of those that were new but yesterday, the sum for the support of milliners and mantua makers, from a second rate affair becomes a serious one, and those who considered themselves able to keep up sides with the changing fancy of the ladies, find notes and bills becoming due oftener than they can meet them—and many a business man has first stopped payment upon debts which he contracted to furnish his woman kind with fancy goods, that their appearance might not be second to that of their neighbors. There are cases within our knowledge, where a fashionable hat or an elegant pelisse, which drew down the admiration of the crowd in the street upon the wife, have immured a husband in prison, and sent a family of children to bed wretchedness—where the partner of a man's toils has dissipated in dress and company, the earnings which should have made him and his little ones comfortable—where daughters have spent the last penny for which a parent labored early and late, in useless finery or unprofitable decorations. All other evils seem to correct themselves, while this increases day by day and step by step, and threatens to put an end to matrimony, by making it impracticable for a man to support a wife and family as others are supported—and being unwilling to support them in any other style, constrains him, whatever may be his inclinations, to remain single. Half the cases of celibacy, actually grow out of this cause; and although our fair readers may laugh if they will, many of them, very many of them, will live to be lone and single in their old age, with no prop on which to lean, and no real friend to cheer them in the evening of their days, from this same reason which they profess to deride.

Providence Literary Cadet.

A delicious, and, what is of some consequence in these "hard times," a cheap pudding, may be made of Indian meal. The following is the receipt for making it; and we recommend it, as well to the lovers of good eating, as to considerate and thrifty housewives:

"Scald two quarts skim milk, stir in one pint Indian meal, or enough to make very thin mush, add a little salt—a tea cup full of molasses, a great spoonful of ginger, or a little of any other spice you like. Put it in a tin or earthen pan, and bake it in the oven three hours. It eats well without, but better with, a lump of butter, and is a luxury superior to rice or custard.

A writer in the Charleston Courier calls the attention of the citizens to a Solar Microscope, the exclusive manufacture of a citizen of Charleston, who contrived it without ever having seen the internal structure of such an instrument. The highest powers of this microscope, if we are to believe the writer, will magnify the length, breadth, and thickness of an object invisible to the naked eye, to the almost incredible size, in round numbers, of three hundred and eighty thousand millions of times its real bulk! We suspect the writer must have made a pretty considerable mistake in his figures

while making the calculation of the magnifying powers of this wonderful Microscope; especially when he says that that sum, however great, is millions within the true estimate!

The Massachusetts Journal, in reference to the contributors to the British periodicals of the day, pays the following high compliment to the Ettrick Shepherd:—

"Men of finest talents are the supporters of the English periodicals. But there is one man among them, to whom a greener and brighter chaplet is due than he ever yet has been crowned with. Every thing that JAMES HOGG has written, has borne the visible impress of inspiration. To humour, poetry, satire, pathos, eloquence, energy and beauty, in every form and variety of expressed feeling, he is unimitated. James must be grey-haired by this time, and if it were not that he was mountain bred, we should be fearful of having soon to part with him. But when he does go, there will be thousands to lament for the genius that has been extinguished and add a solitary stone to the pile that will be long and silently gathering to his memory. He will be missed among men; notwithstanding he has beautifully said, 'there never leaved a man the world missed, any man that a great green spreading summer tree missed a leaf that fa's doon on the moss aneath its shadow.'"

A resolution has been submitted in the Maryland House of Representatives, the object of which is to prevent the use of foreign law books and foreign cases, as authority in the Courts of Justice of that State.

The House of Representatives have not yet elected a Printer for the next Congress. Since the failure of Mr. Wickliffe's resolution to change the mode of voting from ballot to viva voce, a most impudent attempt to drag the members of the House into the support of Duff Green, the result of the election is considered doubtful. The party cannot, it would appear, be made to rally on Green; and unless this division can be healed, his chance is thought to be rather worse than desperate.

At our last accounts from Washington, Gen. Jackson had not reached the seat of Government; but he was momentarily expected. Expectation was on tiptoe, as to his appointments; and those who expect to share the loaves and fishes, and they are not a few, are suffering under a most distressing anxiety. It is stated by some who pretend to be in the confidence of the new President, that his course will be a liberal one; that but few changes, compared with what is anticipated, will be made; and that his appointments, to all responsible stations, will be made with a single view to the national welfare. We trust that he will fulfil these declarations of his real friends, and thus disappoint the expectations of the herd of office seekers, who supported his election merely for the sake of sharing in the division of the spoils, and who would have supported Adams, or Clay, or any other candidate, had they considered his chance of success better than that of Jackson. These men have been the most clamorous in his cause, it is true; but it is not on such as they that he can depend. We can have no objection to his making choice of his friends to fill important offices; but let his choice fall on those in whose faithfulness and intelligence, and devotion to the public good, the country will have full confidence.

Treaty with Brazil.—It will be wormwood to some people to learn, that not only have our differences been honorably adjusted with Brazil, but that the judicious diplomatist now at that court has succeeded in the negotiation of a commercial treaty. The prudence, wisdom, and foresight of the present administration is thus exercised and felt to the last. May the next not only be as pure and faultless, but as successful and glorious as this.

N. Y. Com. Adv.

CHINESE SUPERSTITION.

A Canton paper of the 31st of May contains a Proclamation by the Emperor of China, stating that his late victory over the pretender to his throne was occasioned by the gods Rwanze and Bwanfootzie, the latter the Chinese god of war; to the latter new names and honors are dedicated; and according to the Proclamation of the Emperor, this gratitude is but proper, as the one deity raised a storm of dust and sand in the face of his foes, and the other plucked out their spirits, and both appeared in red flames.

The Warren Star, in noticing a meeting recently held at Bristol, R. I. to petition Congress against Sunday mails, states that the venerable Bishop Griswold, although he consented to take the chair, "was in fact opposed to an interference with the existing laws, through the aid of religious combinations."

The Pennsylvania State Loan of 800,000 Dollars, redeemable in 1854, at 5 per cent. interest per annum, has been taken at par by Messrs. THOMAS & J. G. RIDDLE, S. & J. NEVINS & CO. ALEXANDER BENSON, and others.

A book has just been published at Leipzig which excites a great sensation in all Germany: the title of it is, "Ten very important Reasons in favour of the presumption that Huesee in Pasha, commander in chief of the Turkish army, is Napoleon resuscitated!!!"

A novel was expected at London, in December, entitled *The Castilian*, relating to that interesting period in the annals of Spain, when Don Pedro, and his brother, the Count of Trastamara, contended for the sovereignty of Castile. It is likewise understood to embrace that romantic era in English History, when the Black Prince, EDWARD, and his knights

performed certain prodigies of valor, in opposition to the united chivalry of France and Spain.

A grandee and peer of Spain, has lately been breaking stones on a high road, in the neighborhood of London, at the rate of 1s. a day, to support his wife and three children.

Congress.—The proceedings of Congress have been remarkably devoid of interest at the present session: and the reader has lost little by our having omitted, from the pressure of other matter, regularly to report them. They are now assuming rather more interest.

The bill appropriating money to the repairs of the Cumberland Road is under constitutional debate, and for the 20th time the vexed question of congressional powers is under enquiry. We observe that Mr. Speaker Stevenson proposed to make a speech on the subject. What an infinite deal of words and money might be saved by a short amendment to the constitution, either affirming or negating the authority.

Mr. Hamilton from the Retrenchment committee, has reported a second bill, to relieve Congress of the load of labor caused by individual claims against the Government. It constitutes the Attorney General, the first Comptroller, and the four Auditors, a Board of Appeal to determine all cases, where the parties are dissatisfied with the decisions of the regular accounting officers, or that may be referred to them by either House of Congress. The decisions of this Board to be final, when the amount in contest does not exceed \$500—and the salary of the Attorney General to be increased pari passu with his increased duties.

The only objection that we have to this labor saving law, is that it must prove nugatory. Parties will appeal to Congress from the decisions of the Board, and that body must entertain them, or if it does not, the law infringes the constitutional right of petitioning.

Whig.

A letter from Washington expresses the opinion that Van Buren will be Secretary of State, Tazewell of the Treasury, McLean, the present P. M. G., of War, Bibb of Ky., Attorney General.

We are inclined to think that this speculation is not wide of the mark. Rumour says that Mr. Tazewell's resignation of his seat in the Senate will be received in time to enable the present General Assembly to supply the vacancy. It is said that Mr. Drayton and the whole South Carolina Representation, have intimated that none of them can accept of office under General Jackson, as their principles will necessarily place them in hostility to his Administration—provided, we suppose, he supports a protective Tariff. This is honest. By the same reasoning, Mr. Calhoun ought to resign the Vice Presidency; a measure which we believe would give great satisfaction to the majority of those who elected him.

Whig.

While some of our countrymen have been making paper of fine rye-straw, Cobbett, in England, has been experimenting upon another substance. He has succeeded in the manufacture of good paper from the husks of Indian corn. The discovery will be invaluable in this country where the material is so abundant.

N. Y. Com. Adv.

A self-important politician, in this neighborhood, was a few days since asked what was the meaning of that passage in the Federal Constitution which provides "no bill of attainder or ex post facto law shall be passed?" "Why," said he, shrugging up his shoulders, "it means that Congress shall not pass a law to make copper coin a tender, nor to impose on the people!"

Advocate.

French Spoiliations.—A letter from Washington, published in the Baltimore Patriot, says—The Committee of the Senate have decided to report a bill granting two millions of dollars to the claimants for spoiliations committed on our commerce by French cruisers previous to 1800, relinquished by treaty in consideration of being released from the guarantee of the French colonial possessions.

Governor of Pennsylvania.—The Lancaster Gazette thinks that Gen. M'KEAN, of Bradford county, will be supported as a candidate for Governor at the convention on the 4th of March, by the friends of Mr. CALHOUN; and those opposed to Mr. CALHOUN, will probably support Gen. BARNARD.

On New Year's day, about 17 marriages took place in Johnston, N. Y. The more the merrier.

A village newspaper, in Maine, complains that the young ladies of the place dance with both JACKSON and ADAMS men.

Deaths in the City of New-York, in 1828.—It appears from the annual Report of the Inspector of deaths, that the number of deaths in that city during the year 1828, was five thousand one hundred and eighty one; which, supposing the popula-

tion to be 200,000, is one to every thirty nine inhabitants.

Sharp.—In the New York Legislature, Mr. Curtis offered a resolution, directing the Clerk to procure a Pen-knife, Stamp and Paper-Cutter for each member. Mr. Edgerton moved to add "a razor."

Chas. Cour.

The Cumberland Road Bill will be again taken up for discussion to-day, unless, by any special order, the House shall be prevented from going into Committee of the whole on the state of the Union upon that bill. Should it be taken up, the Speaker has the floor, and will probably occupy greater part of the day. Several members have prepared themselves to speak upon this bill, and the probability is, that the vote upon it will not be taken before Thursday. Whenever the vote on the amendment shall be taken, it will be a very close one.—Many members who are very solicitous that the road should be kept in preservation and repair, are quite indifferent as to the mode in which it is done, and considering that no constitutional right is yielded by the cession of the road, but that it would only produce a change of the supervisory power, may perhaps vote for the amendment. The probability, however, is, that these would be few in number, and that the amendment may be rejected by a small majority, and the road be left in the charge of the general government, in compliance with the expressed sense of the Legislatures of Pennsylvania and Maryland.

Nat. Journal, Feb. 2.

The committee on retrenchment have reported a bill which retrenches the pay and allowances to members of Congress. It provides that for four months members shall be allowed their present pay, provided Congress should remain in session, the members shall certify how many days they have been absent from the seat of government when the House to which he belongs may have been in session, (pay for these days to be deducted.) Should a session be protracted beyond 4 months, the per diem to be reduced to two dollars a day. Stationery to a specified amount only to be allowed, a regulation is to be made with respect to the pay for mileage; and no newspapers to be furnished on the public account to members.

Nat. Jour.

The most splendid private ball ever witnessed in the city of Philadelphia, is stated to have been given by ten gentlemen of that city, at the Washington Hall, on the evening of the 22d ult. The number of guests was not less than five hundred, nearly one half of whom were ladies.

The Darien Bank, says the Georgia Journal, has procured new plates and contemplate an issue, before long, of new bills. A large debt in Alabama, which has been heretofore considered doubtful, and another in Louisiana, amounting to something like 75,000 dollars, which has also been considered doubtful, are in a fair way to be secured, as we understand.

The Hampshire Gazette says that more men were probably taken down by strong drink on the 8th inst. than were prostrated by the battle of New Orleans.

It is estimated that there are in the West India Islands 1,600,000 black, and only 450,000 white inhabitants.

The population of Great Britain is 15,000,000; that of the U. S. is supposed to be more than 12,000,000.

A western paper supposes that at Noah's flood the earth was so turned that what was then the poles has now become the meridian, and thus accounts for the existence of those large animals whose bones are now found in high northern latitudes.

The labor of the prisoners in the Maryland Penitentiary has produced a sum exceeding the whole expenses by \$9804.

THE MARKETS.

Fayetteville, Feb. 4. Cotton 7 1/2 a 8 1/2; bagging 20 a 24; bacon, 6 a 8; corn 35 a 40; coffee 16 a 16 1/2; flour 6 a 7 1/2; flaxseed 90; iron 5 50 a 6 50; lard 7 a 7 1/2; molasses 37 a 40; nails 9; oats 22 a 23; sugar, common, 10 1/2 a 11 1/2; salt 1 00; wheat 1 30 a 1 36; whiskey 25 a 30.

Columbia, Feb. 7.

Cotton, 8 1/2 a 9 3/4; Bagging, yard, 21 a 25; Bacon, lb. 7 a 8; Bale Rope, lb. 14 a 16; Coffee, lb. 17 a 20; Corn, bushel, 43 a 45; Iron, Bar, 5 a 6 1/2; Molasses, 45 a 50; Salt, Liverpool, 75 a 87 1/2; Sugar, 10 a 12 1/2; Flour 3 a 6.

Charleston, Feb. 4.

Cotton, 8 1/2 a 9 1/2; Bagging, 23 a 25; Rope, 10 a 12; Coffee, 17 a 19; Sugar, 10 a 12; Salt; 80; Bacon, 8 a 10; Corn, 40; Flour 4 1/2 a 5; Whiskey, 35 a 37 1/2; Molasses, 45. Flax Seed, 70; Oats, 20.

Charleston, Feb. 4.

Cotton 8 a 9 1/2; bagging 22 a 24; bacon 6 a 7; apple brandy 8 a 9 1/2; corn 43 a 52; coffee, prime green, 14 a 15; inferior to good, 12 a 13; iron 4 1/2; molasses 30 a 31; sugar, brown, 10; Muscovado 8 a 10; salt, Liverpool, 40; T. Island 48 a 50; whiskey 26 a 27; Flour 9 a 9 1/2.

North Carolina Bank Bills, 2 1/2 per cent. dis.

Married.

In Lumberton, on the 28th ult. by the Rev. Colin M'iver, Mr. THOMAS A. NORMENT, of Charlotte, to Miss PENELOPE K. ROWLAND, only daughter of the late Gen. Alfred Rowland.

In Mecklenburg county, on the 29th ult. by the Rev. R. H. Morrison, Mr. Alexander Graham, Merchant, of Charlotte, to Miss Mary Taylor.

On the 15th inst. by John Turbiff, Esq. Mr. James Flemming to Mrs. Nancy Ann Pruet, of Lincoln county.

DIED.

In Charlotte, on Friday morning last, Capt. Robert Sloan.

REMOVAL.

THE subscriber informs his friends, and the public generally, that he has removed to the Shop recently occupied by Mr. Thos. Dickson, and adjoining the store of Mr. D. Cress, where he is prepared to execute all work entrusted to him, with neatness, fidelity and despatch, and on terms to correspond with the pressure of the times; and as he has no apprentices in his employ, his customers may be assured of having their work well done. He has just received the latest fashions from the North, and has made arrangements to receive them regularly, and also the London fashions, by way of Philadelphia; so that he will be able to cut and make garments in the most fashionable style and will warrant them to fit well.

The subscriber is also agent of Mr. Ward, of Philadelphia; and will teach his patent system of cutting to any one desirous of learning it.

All kinds of CUTTING will be done on the shortest notice. BENJAMIN FRALEY.

Salisbury, Feb. 10, 1829.—44223.

Carriages and Coaches,

MADE BY

SAMUEL LANDER.

HAVING erected a Shop and procured materials, for the purpose of Mr. Lander's carrying on the above business and the

Windsor and Fancy Chair Business;

I can inform the public, that they can be supplied, at the above establishment in Lincolnton, N. C. Mr. Lander, as a workman, perhaps is not surpassed by any in the State, and by few in the U. States. The patronage of the public is humbly solicited, and will be thankfully received. I can with safety say, the work will be made faithfully and honestly; and will be sold on reasonable terms. JAS. BIVINGS.

Feb. 11, 1829.—3122

THE THOROUGH BRED HORSE



AERONAUT,

WILL stand this season in the county of Rowan: at Salisbury, on Mondays, Tuesdays, and Wednesdays; at the plantation of the late Dr. Robt. Moore, on Thursdays, Fridays, and Saturdays. The season will commence the 1st March, and end the first August. Twelve dollars will be charged for the season, payable by ten dollars before the season expires. Eight dollars the leap; and twenty dollars to insure. For Pedigree and description of Aeronaut, see hand-bills.

STEPHEN L. FERRAND, }
CHARLES L. BOWERS. }

Feb. 12, 1829.

N. B. Great care will be taken to give general satisfaction; but we cannot be liable for accidents. Grain will be furnished, at the market price, to mares sent from a distance. [4011, Aug.]

PHILADELPHIA

Coach Establishment.

THE subscriber, No. 288 & 290 Race Street, between 8th & 9th Streets, Philadelphia, has constantly for sale a great variety

Of Coaches, Charioteers, Dearborns, Gigs, Sulkies, &c. &c. &c.

which, with a general assortment of HARNESS, will be sold at the lowest prices. All of which will be warranted as to materials and workmanship.

HENRY HUBER, Jr.

Plated Saddlery Warehouse,

NO. 40 North 3d Street, Philadelphia,

—OPPOSITE HICKELL'S HOTEL—
Where a large and general assortment, comprising every article in the above line, is offered by wholesale as low as can be purchased in this City. Among which are plated, brass, japan'd and tin'd Coaches, Gigs and Harness Furniture; Worsted, Cotton and Straining Web; Plush; Hog Skins; Oil Cloths for curtains and carpeting; Steel and Wood Coach and Gig Springs; Saddle and Gig Trees; Stirrups, Bits, &c. &c. Also,

Patent roller STIRRUPS,

A beautiful article and far superior to Spring Stirrups.

H. & F. A. HUBER.

Philadelphia, Jan. 17, 1827.—6mt64

KYLE & MEENAN,

EARNESTLY request those indebted to them to make payment. The nature of their business precludes the possibility of further indulgence than till February Court. 3119.

CHARLOTTE FEMALE ACADEMY.

THE examination will commence on the 27th and close on the evening of the 28th, when the present session will have ended. The attendance of the friends of literature is respectfully requested. The exercises will be resumed on Monday, the 2d of March and continued until the 1st of August.

BENJAMIN COTTRELL, Principal.

2120.

A FIRST RATE

English Teacher Wanted,

TO take charge of a School in or near Statesville. Apply to Thos. A. Allison or James McKnight, in Statesville.

January 26, 1829.—2119.

Deeds for sale at this Office.

VARIETY.

Mixing together profit and delight.

From the Forget Me Not.

THE MUSICIAN OF AUGSBURG.

There lived at some former time, in the city of Augsburg, a musician whose name was Nieser. There was no kind of musical instrument that he could not fashion with his own hands, nor was there any upon which he could not perform indifferently well. He was also a composer; and although none of his compositions are now extant, tradition informs us that his reputation in that, as well as in the other departments of the art, not only filled the city, but extended throughout the whole circle of Suabia. Other causes contributed to swell his fame; he possessed great wealth—acquired, it was sometimes whispered, not in the most creditable way; and the only inheritor of it was a daughter, whose beauty and innocence might well have been deemed dowry sufficient, without the prospective charms of her father's possessions. Esther was indeed almost as celebrated for the softness of her blue eyes, and the sweetness of her smile, and her many kind actions, as old Nieser was for his wealth, and the excellence of his stringed instruments, and the paucity of his good deeds.

Now, in spite of the wealth of old Nieser, and the respect which it had obtained for him, and the musical celebrity which he enjoyed, one sore grievance pressed heavily upon him. Esther, his only child, the sole representative of a long line of musicians, could scarcely distinguish one tune from another; and it was a source of melancholy anticipation to Nieser, that he should leave behind him no heir to that talent which he held in almost equal estimation with his riches. But, as Esther grew up, he began to take consolation in thinking that, if he could not be the father, he might live to be the grandsire, of a race of musicians. No sooner, therefore, was she of a marriageable age, than he formed the singular resolution of bestowing her, with a dowry of two hundred thousand florins, upon whomsoever should compose the best sonata, and perform the principal part in it. This determination he immediately published throughout the city, appointing a day for the competition; and he was heard to affirm, with a great oath, that he would keep his promise, though the sonata should be composed by the demon, and played by the fiend's own fingers. Some say this was spoken jocularly; but it would have been better for old Nieser had he never spoken it at all: it is certain, however, that he was a wicked old man and no respecter of religion.

No sooner was the determination of Nieser the musician known in Augsburg, than the whole city was in a ferment. Many who had never dared to raise their thoughts so high now, unexpectedly found themselves competitors for the hand of Esther; for, independently of Esther's charms and Nieser's florins, professional reputation was at stake; and where this was wanting, vanity supplied its place. In short, there was not a musician in Augsburg who was not urged, for one motive or another, to enter the lists for the prize of beauty. Morning, noon, and night, the streets of Augsburg were filled with melodious discord. From every open window proceeded the sound of embryo sonatas; nor was any other subject spoken of throughout the city, than the approaching competition, and its probable issue. A musical fever infected all ranks; the favorite airs were caught, and repeated, and played, and sung, in every house in Augsburg; the sentinels at the gates hummed sonatas as they paced to and fro; the shopkeepers sat among their wares singing favourite movements; and customers, as they entered, took up the air, forgetful of their business, and sung duets across the counter. It is even said, that the priests murmured allegrettos as they left the confessional; and that two bars of a presto movement were found upon the back of one of the bishop's homilies.

But, amidst all this commotion, there was one who shared not in the general excitement. This was Franz Gortlingen, who, with little more musical talent than Esther, possessed one of the best hearts and handsomest persons in Suabia. Franz loved the daughter of the musician; and she on her part, would rather at any time have heard her own name, with some endearing word prefixed to it, whispered by Franz, than listened to the finest sonata that ever was composed between the Rhine and the Oder. Nieser's decree was therefore of sad import to both Esther and Franz.

It was now the day next to that upon which the event was to be decided, and Franz had taken no step towards the accomplishment of his wishes: and how

was it possible that he should! He never composed a bar of music in his life; to play a simple air on the harpsichord exhausted all the talent he was master of. Late in the evening Franz walked out of his lodgings, and descended into the street. The shops were all shut, and the streets entirely deserted; but lights were still visible in some of the open windows; and from these came sadly upon the ear of Gortlingen the sound of instruments in preparation for the event which was to deprive him of Esther. Sometimes he stopped and listened, and he could see the faces of the musicians lighted up with pleasure at the success of their endeavours, and in anticipation of their triumph.

Gortlingen walked on and on, until at length he found himself in a part of the city which, although he had lived in Augsburg all his life, he never recollected to have seen before. Behind him the sounds of music had all died away, before him was heard the low rush of the river, and mingled with it there came at times upon the ear faint tones of wondrous melody. One solitary and far distant glimmer showed that the reign of sleep was not yet universal; and Gortlingen conjectured, from the direction of the sound, that some anxious musician was still at his task, in preparation for the morrow. Gortlingen went onwards, and as he drew nearer to the light, such glorious bursts of harmony swelled upon the air, that, all unskilled as he was in music, the tones had a spell in them which more and more awakened his curiosity as to who might be their author. Quickly and noiselessly he went forward until he reached the open window whence the sound proceeded. Within, an old man sat at a harpsichord, with a manuscript before him; his back was turned towards the window, but an antique and tarnished mirror showed to Gortlingen the face and gestures of the musician.

It was a face of infinite mildness and benevolence; not such a countenance as Gortlingen remembered to have ever seen the likeness of before, but such as one might desire to see often again. The old man played with the most wondrous power; now and then he stopped, and made alterations in his manuscript, and as he tried the effect of them, he showed his satisfaction by audible expressions, as if of thanksgiving, in some unknown tongue.

Gortlingen could at first scarcely contain his indignation at the supposition that this little old man should dare to enter the lists as one of Esther's suitors; for he could not doubt that he, like the others he had seen, was preparing for the competition; but as he looked and listened, gradually his anger was quelled in contemplating the strangely mild countenance of the musician, and his attention fixed by the beauty and uncommon character of the music; and at length, at the conclusion of a brilliant passage, the performer perceived that he had a sharer in his demonstrations of pleasure; for Gortlingen, in his unrestrained applause, quite drowned the gentler exclamations of the mild old man. Immediately the musician arose, and throwing open the door, "Good evening, master Franz," said he; "sit down, and tell me how you like my sonata, and if you think it likely to win Nieser's daughter." There was something so benignant in the old man's expression, and so pleasing in his address, that Gortlingen felt no enmity, and he sat down and listened to the player. "You like the sonata, then?" said the old man, when he had concluded it.

"Alas!" replied Gortlingen; "would that I were able to compose such a one!" "Hearken to me," said the old man; "Nieser swore a sinful oath, that he would bestow his daughter upon whomsoever might compose the best sonata, even although it were composed by the demon, and played by the fiend's own fingers." These words were not spoken unheard: they were borne on the night winds, and whispered through the forest, and struck on the ear of them who sat in the dim valley; and the demon laugh and shout broke loud upon the calm of midnight, and were answered from the lone depths of a hundred hills: but the good heard also; and though they pitied not Nieser, they pitied Esther and Gortlingen. Take this roll; go to the hall of Nieser: a stranger will compete for the prize, and two others will seem to accompany him: the sonata which I have given to you is the same that he will play; but mine has a virtue of its own: watch an opportunity, and substitute mine for his! When the old man had concluded this extraordinary address, he took Gortlingen by the hand, and led him by some unknown ways to one of the gates of the city, and there left him.

As Gortlingen walked homewards, grasping the roll of paper, his mind was

alternately occupied in reflections upon the strange manner in which he had become possessed of it, and in anticipation of the morrow's event. There was something in the expression of the old man that he could not mistrust, though he was unable to comprehend in what way he could be benefited by the substitution of one sonata for another, since he was not himself to be a competitor. With these perplexing thoughts he reached home, and lay down and fell asleep, while all night long Esther's blue eyes were discoursing with him, and the tones of the old man's sonata were floating in the air.

At sunset next evening Nieser's hall was to be thrown open to the competitors. As the hour approached, all the musicians of Augsburg were seen hurrying towards the house with rolls of paper in their hands, and accompanied by others, carrying different musical instruments, while crowds were collected at Nieser's gate to see the competitors pass in. Gortlingen, when the hour arrived, taking his roll, soon found himself at Nieser's gate, where many who were standing knew him, and pitied him, because of the love he bore the musician's daughter; and they whispered one to another, "What does Franz Gortlingen with a roll in his hand: surely he means not to enter the lists with musicians?" When Gortlingen entered the hall, he found it full of the competitors and amateurs, friends of Nieser, who had been invited to be present. Nieser sat in his chair of judgment at the upper end of the room, and Esther by his side, like a victim arrayed for sacrifice. As Gortlingen made his way through the hall, with his roll of music in his hand, a smile passed over the faces of the musicians, who all knew each other, and who also knew that he could scarcely execute a march much less a sonata, even if he could compose one. Nieser, when he saw him, smiled from the same cause; but when Esther's eye met his, if she smiled at all, it was a faint and sorrowful smile of recognition, and soon gave place to the tear that stole down her cheek.

It was announced that the competitors should advance and enrol their names, and that the trial should then proceed by lot. The last that advanced was a stranger, for whom every one instinctively made way. No one had ever seen him before, or knew whence he came; and so forbidding was his countenance, so strange a leer was in his eye, that even Nieser whispered to his daughter, that he hoped his sonata might not prove the best.

"Let the trial begin," said Nieser; "I swear that I will bestow my daughter, who now sits by my side, with a dowry of two hundred thousand florins, upon whomsoever shall compose the best sonata, and shall perform the principal part." "And you will keep your oath," said the stranger, advancing in front of Nieser. "I will keep my oath," said the musician of Augsburg, "tho' the sonata should be composed by the demon, and played by the fiend's own fingers." There was a dead silence; a distant shout and faint laughter fell on the ear like an echo. The stranger alone smiled: every one else shuddered.

The first lot fell upon the stranger, who immediately took his place, and unrolled his sonata. Two others, whom no one had observed before, took their instruments in their hands, and placed themselves beside him, all waiting the signal to begin. Every eye was fixed upon the performers. The sign was given; and as the three musicians raised their heads to glance at the music, it was perceived with horror that the three faces were alike. A universal shudder crept through the assembly; all was silent confusion; no one spoke or whispered to his neighbor; but each wrapped himself up in his cloak and stole away; and soon there was none left excepting three, who still continued the sonata, and Gortlingen, who had not forgotten the injunction of the old man. Old Nieser still sat in his chair; but he, too, had seen, and as he remembered his wicked oath, he trembled.

Gortlingen stood by the performers, and as they approached what he remembered to be the conclusion he boldly substituted his for the sonata that lay before them. A dark scowl passed over the face of the three, and a distant wail fell upon the ear like an echo.

Some hours after midnight the benign old man was seen to lead Esther and Gortlingen out of the hall; but the sonata still proceeded. Years rolled on. Esther and Gortlingen were wedded, and in due course of time died; but the strange musicians still labored at their task, and old Nieser still sits in his judgment chair, beating time to the sonata. When it ends—if it ever shall end—Esther will be far beyond the reach of

the wicked row made by the musician of Augsburg.

DIGNITY OF MAN.

When man was created, a dignity was conferred upon him. Being made lord of the creation, all things were placed under his control; yet the Creator knowing that restraint was necessary for man, although formed in his own image and likeness, and made pure and holy, enacted laws and government. The scales were equally balanced, and justice was impartially administered.

The faculties of man are vast; if rightly applied they will lead to his honor and glory. But it is too often the case, that the noble powers of man are prostituted to mean and grovelling objects. When this happens, the dignity of man is impaired—his glory eclipsed—the crown is fallen from his head. In order to emerge from this state of degradation, he must retrace his steps, correct the errors of his life, and form the resolution that in future he will redouble his diligence, and rise to that eminence to which his superior abilities entitle him.

Love of fame is a predominant passion in man, and all are more or less influenced by it. It displays itself in various ways. Sometimes it appears in the shape of heaven-born charity, diffusing its blessings on the subjects of distress—raising the hopes of those who were ready to despond, and causing those who have been relieved, to express their gratitude to God for the favors thus conferred. These actions are dignified, they are due from one man to another. We are indebted to God for all that we receive. In what manner, then, can we discharge that debt, unless it be done to our fellow-creatures, who are in distressed circumstances? Charity is a noble grace, it outshines all the others—it will live forever—it had its origin in heaven—its author is divine. Charity dignifies human nature.

The dignity of man is not limited to the few subjects I have noticed. The human mind is not confined to earth. It is untired in its researches after knowledge. It even scales heaven—it converses with the stars—it has discovered the revolutions of the heavenly bodies—can trace with accuracy their movements, and foretell future events, with regard to the planets—their occultations and phases.

After contemplating the powers belonging to man, we should be ready to conclude, that he is a happy being; formed of noble qualities, possessed of intellectual faculties—next to Deity—governor of this lower world—empowered with authority to subdue all his evil propensities, and made capable of securing that future happiness which will be awarded to all who walk in the path that shines brighter and brighter to the perfect day. But alas! this is not the case with all; too many have forsaken their best good; have chosen folly and rejected wisdom; have left the good old way of righteousness and turned aside to the forbidden paths which led to the chambers of death. Let those who have chosen the latter, speedily return to the great Shepherd and Bishop of souls, who will admit them to those joys which nothing earthly can destroy.

Some years ago, a noted warrior of the Patowatome tribe presented himself to the Indian agent at Chicago, as one of the chief men of his village, observing, with the customary simplicity of the Indians, that he was a very good man and a good friend to the Americans, and concluded with a request for a dram of whiskey. The agent replied, that it was not his practice to give whiskey to good men—that good men never asked for whiskey, and never drank it when voluntarily offered. That it was *bad* Indians only who demanded whiskey. "Then," replied the Indian quickly, in broken English, "me *do*—a rascal."

Judicious.—On Tuesday a bill to prevent Cows running at large in the highways was discussed in our Legislature. Mr. Potter of North Kingstown, advocated its passage and Mr. Bicknell opposed it. After some desultory debate, it was committed we understand to Messrs. Bull and Steere.

Who better calculated to protect the rights of those whose liberties the bill is calculated to affect than a Bull and a Steere?

Providence Journal.

The propensity for whittling seems to have been legitimately derived from New Englanders. An English writer recommends the following method to nip the evil in the bud. Paint the benches and book boards for schools, and while the paint is fresh, sprinkle fine sharp sand upon it; when dry, put on another coat of paint. No boy who values his knife as "a rare piece of stuff," will make more than one incision.

POETRY.

From the Philadelphia Church Register. STANZAS.

There is an hour.—the hour of peace,
When sweetly chimes the village knell;
When we from earthly cares may cease,
And join the hallowed, rapturous swell
Of anthems, echoing to the skies,
A pleasing, heartfelt sacrifice.

There is an hour we love to steal
From scenes of fashion's vain parade,
In musing loneliness, to feel
Enjoyments that can never fade:
When undisturbed by thoughts of sin,
The mind has heaven and peace within.

There is an hour when Christians rest,
From every care and sorrow free; [breast,
When, pillow'd 'neath the green earth's
Their bodies slumber peacefully:
How welcome, when life's wanderings close,
They hail the silent grave's repose.

And then, when hours have ceased to move,
When earthly joys no more they prize;
The wise, the pious then shall prove
Eternal bliss beyond the skies,
Ah, soothing thought, that, all forgiven,
There's rest to weary souls in heaven.

THE TIMES.

The times—the times—I say the times,
Are getting worse than ever;
The good old way our fathers trod
Shall grace their children never.
The homely hearth of honest mirth,
The traces of their plough,
The places of their worshipping,
Are all forgotten now.

Farewell, the farmer's honest looks,
And independent mein,
The tassel of his waving corn,
The blossom of the bean;
The turnip top and pumpkin vine,
The produce of his toil,
Have given place to flower pots,
And plants of foreign soil.

Farewell the pleasant husking night,
Its merry after-scenes,
When Indian pudding smoked beside
The giant pot of beans;
When ladies joined the social band,
Nor once affected fear,
But gave a pretty cheek to kiss
For every crimson ear.

Affected modesty was not
The test of virtue then,
And few took pains to swoon away
At sight of ugly men:
For well they knew the purity,
Which woman's life should own;
Depends not on appearances,
But on the heart alone.

Farewell to all the buoyancy,
And openness of youth,
The confidence of kindly hearts,
The consciousness of truth,
The natural tone of sympathy,
The language of the heart,
Now curbed by fashion's tyranny,
Or turned aside by art.

Farewell the jovial quilting match,
The song and merry play,
The whirling of the pewter plate,
The many pawns to pay,
The mimic marriage brought about,
By leaping o'er the broom,
The good old play of blind man's buff,
The laugh that shook the room.

Farewell the days of industry,
The time has glided by,
When prettiest hands were prettiest
At making pumpkin pie,
When waiting maids were needed not,
And morning brought along
The music of the spinning wheel,
And milkmaid's careless song.

Ah! artless days of innocence,
Your dwellings are no more,
And we are turning from the path,
Our father's trod of yore,
The homely hearth of honest mirth,
The traces of the plough,
The places of their worshipping,
Are all forgotten now.

Fishermen's Sham-fight.—The Gloucester Telegraph, at the close of an article on the abuses of the Militia system, has the following anecdote:—About 12 years since, a large body of our Fishermen were warned to appear according to order, and after going through the rigmarole nonsense usual on such occasions, the regiment was ordered to prepare for a sham-fight. The late Capt. Haskell commanded the Sandy Bay militia, composed entirely of Fishermen, who had hardly got their sea legs off, and certainly not their military ones on, when the order for attack was given. Capt. H. addressed his men, in their own language, viz:—"Off mittens, boys, and after them." And tigers like, on they rushed with fixed bayonets, to the horror and dismay of their opponents, who, to save their bacon, took to their heels, with half a regiment of Fishermen in full chase, determined, as was supposed, to do execution, and cover themselves with immortal glory! But the fates interfered, and they were stopped from their bloody designs. Not a heart was wounded, except by fear, nor a bone broken, to the credit of the gallant officers, who were the first to run.

Examine carefully before you decide.—The only secret I have found to prevent the evils of life, is to do nothing without having well examined, before hand, in what we are going to embark. In most things we undertake, the beginnings are agreeable; they seduce us, but we should think of the end: they are paths strewn with flowers. Where these paths lead to is the most important question.

Dobson's Petrarch.